古背鳕(Palaeoniscinotus) 在我国初次发现

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摘要 记述了在宁夏六盘山盆地侏罗系中发现的古背鳕(Palaeoniscinotus)一新种——宁夏古背鳕(P.ningxiaensis)。其一般形态特征如体形、鳍的位置和结构、悬挂骨的倾斜程度、鳃盖骨系统及鳞片等结构,与俄罗斯伊尔库茨克中侏罗世的切卡诺夫斯基氏古背鳕(P.czekanowskii)很相似,但新种的背鳍和臀鳍的鳍条均较少、鳞片条纹倾斜分布以及侧线鳞较少等特征显然有别于后者。最后讨论了这个属的系统位置和含鱼化石地层的时代,认为属中侏罗世的可能性较大。

关键词 宁夏六盘山盆地,中侏罗世,古鳕科中图法分类号 0915,862

本文所记述的古鳕类化石是本文后两位作者等采集的,于 1995 年冬送交中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所作鉴定。当时只鉴定到古背鳕未定种 (Palaeoniscinotus sp.)。经进一步研究确认,此化石应代表古背鳕属一新种。该属化石过去仅见于西伯利亚伊尔库茨克和库兹涅茨克两盆地中侏罗世地层,今在我国宁夏六盘山盆地延安组发现,对确定含鱼化石地层的时代和了解该类鱼的地理分布具有重要意义。

一、系统描述

古鳍次纲 Palacopterygii 古鳕目 Palaconisciformes 古鳕科 Palaconiscidae 古背鳕属 *Palaconiscinotus* Rohon, 1890 宁夏古背鳕(新种) *Palaconiscinotus ningxiaensis* sp. nov.

(图1;图版I,1)

正型标本 一较完整的鱼,胸鳍和腹鳍均缺失。石油勘探开发科学研究院实验中心

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产地与层位 宁夏六盘山盆地香山南麓麻黄沟;延安组。

释名 种名 ningxiaensis 示该类鱼化石初次发现于我国宁夏。

特征 身体比属型种(Palaeoniscinotus czekanowskii)略大。体长纺锤形,全长约为体高的 4.4 倍强。体长约为体高的 3 倍,头长的 3.7 倍。背鳍高大,鳍条数目较少(X25根)。臀鳍鳍条亦较少(约 17 根)。尾上叶颇长于下叶,但下叶比属型种略长。至少背鳍和臀鳍前缘及尾鳍上叶具有微小的饰缘棘鳞(fringing fulcra)。鳞片菱形,较薄,表面饰有斜行的釉质条纹。侧线鳞 54 个。侧线一条,从头后较平直地伸达尾基。在背鳍之前和之后的背缘均具有一列较大的背嵴鳞(dorsal ridge scales)。

描述 身体小,呈长纺锤形,全长约为体高(腹缘残缺)的4.4倍强,体长约为体高的3倍,头长的3.7倍强。背缘显著隆起。腹缘残缺,据判断它近乎平直。头长大于头高而小于体高。尾柄长几等于尾柄高。

头骨: 头部骨片几乎全脱落,仅保存有印模。吻部缺失,无法确定其结构。额骨 (Fr)长大,右额骨因被左额骨覆压,显露部分较窄。左额骨保存的印模较全,其长约为宽的 3 倍,前部较窄,后部较扩大,在眼眶之上的额骨侧缘看不出有缩窄的情况。两额骨之间的骨缝形状因受挤压而辨别不清。顶骨 (Pa)似乎较大,略呈四边形,右顶骨也因被左顶骨覆压,显露部分亦较窄。顶骨与其后的额外肩胛骨之间的界线不清,故难以确定顶骨的长度。额外肩胛骨 (Exs)保存的印模不清晰,可能为一对略呈板状的骨片。其后紧接一硕大骨片的印模,其轮廓保存不清晰,很可能为上肩胛骨 (Ssc)。在额骨后侧缘和顶骨前侧缘的外侧有一窄长骨片的印模,可能代表膜质蝶耳骨 (Dsph),它构成眼窝的后上缘。

眼眶大,位置较靠前,因受挤压而变成长椭圆形。围眶骨保存不佳,仅在眼眶后缘观察到两块略呈长方形的眶下骨印模。颊部骨片保存不佳,未观察到次眶骨,但隐约可见前鳃盖骨(Pop)和一块膜质舌骨(Dhy),前者中度倾斜,略呈弯形,且与上颌骨扩大的后部牢固连接,约构成60度角;后者似乎比较小而呈长三角形,插在鳃盖骨和前鳃盖骨上部之间。口裂很深,上、下颌也只保存有印模。上颌骨(Mx)前部很窄细,向后逐渐增高,形成颇大的后部,口缘似乎较平直。下颌骨(Md)很窄长,向后逐渐增高。上、下颌口缘牙齿难以确定。鳃盖系统中的鳃盖骨(Op)和下鳃盖骨(Sop)保存有较好的印模,但它们之间的界线不很清楚。前者很大,前倾,其高似颇大于宽,略呈长方形,但其前下角和后上角均颇圆钝。该骨片表面被有较薄的釉质层,并饰有较密的釉质同心纹。下鳃盖骨(Sop)小于鳃盖骨,高颇小于宽,呈不规则四边形,其前上角较明显地向上突伸。无间鳃盖骨。鳃条骨(Br)残缺不全,无法确定其数目。

肩带和鳍: 肩带保存有匙骨(Cl)和上匙骨(Scl)的印模,前者很硕壮,后倾较剧,上部逐渐变窄尖,后者似乎颇为高大,向上也逐渐变窄尖,其高几乎等于鳃盖骨加下鳃盖骨的高度。胸鳍和腹鳍均缺失。背鳍很高大,位于臀鳍之前,在背缘显著隆起处之后,其起点几乎对着第28列横列鳞。背鳍侧视略呈长三角形,前部最高鳍条的长度颇大于体高,由此向后依次显著减短。背鳍条35根,其中前面约有10根不分叉,后面25根则远

端分叉。背鳍条远端排列间距较大。所有鳍条均从近基部开始分节,节距颇长,被有较薄的釉质层。背鳍前缘饰有少数微小的饰缘棘鳞。臀鳍位于背鳍之后,其起点对着第 30 列横列鳞,约具有 17 根从近基部开始分节的鳍条,其远端部分间距亦较大。所有鳍条也均分节,节距与背鳍相似。臀鳍前缘也饰有少数微小的饰缘棘鳞。尾鳍属于全歪型,上叶颇长于下叶,叉裂浅,体叶(body lobe, 即尾鳍鳞叶)向后延伸,超过尾鳍条的后端。尾鳍条至少有 55 根,除尾下叶边缘约有 5 根短小的不分叉鳍条外,其余鳍条远端均分叉。所有尾鳍条均从近基部开始分节,下叶鳍条的节距比上叶鳍条的长得多。尾鳍条和其他鳍一样,亦被有较薄的釉质层。尾上叶基部具有一列很强壮的基部棘鳞(basal fulcra),继而为一列很发达的饰缘棘鳞一直延续到尾上叶末端。下叶边缘因残破难以确

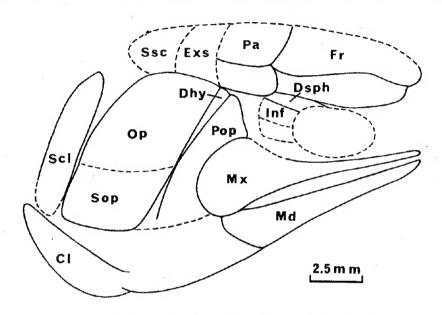


图 1 宁夏古背鳕(新种)的头骨部分复原图、右侧视

Fig. 1 Skull of *Palaeoniscinotus ningxiaensis* sp. nov. right view, based on holotype
Cl, cleithrum; Dsph, dermosphenotic; Dhy, dermohyal; Exs, extrascapular; Fr, frontal; Inf, infraorbital;
Md, mandibula; Mx, Maxilla; Op, opercular; Pa, parietal; Pop, preopercular; Scl, supracleithrum;
Sop, subopercular; Ssc, suprascapular

定是否存在饰缘棘鳞。

鳞片和嵴鳞:鳞片菱形,躯干前部侧线邻近的鳞高颇大于宽,向背、腹及尾部,则逐渐变低,其高与宽近乎相等乃至高小于宽,特别是背鳍基下的鳞片更小,有变圆形的趋势。全部鳞片均被有较薄的釉质层并饰有斜行的釉质条纹。侧线鳞 54 个。体叶鳞片至少有 20 列。如果把侧线鳞和体叶鳞相加则至少有 74 列横列鳞。侧线一条,从头后近乎平直地延伸到尾基。身体背缘嵴鳞较发达,从靠近头后至背鳍前和从背鳍后至尾上叶基部均具有一列较扩大的背嵴鳞。躯干腹缘残缺,腹嵴鳞不明,但可确定尾柄腹缘无嵴鳞。

正型标本(LM024)测量(单位: 毫米) Measurements of the holotype (in mm)

全长(Total length)	5
体长(Length from tip of rostrum to beginning of caudal inversion	8
体高 (Maximum depth of body ····································	
头长(Length of skull) ···································	
头高(Depth of skull) ·····	
尾柄长(Length of caudal peduncle)	
尾柄高(Depth of caudal peduncle) ·····	
背鳍起点至吻端(Origin of dorsal fin to tip of rostrum) ·······	15
臀鳍起点至吻端 (Origin of anal fin to tip of rostrum) ·······	52
背鳍起点至尾鳞叶开始倒转处(Origin of dorsal fin to beginning of caudal inversion)	33

二、比较与讨论

以上所描述的宁夏古背鳕(新种)的一般形态特征与俄罗斯伊尔库茨克以北安加拉河边乌斯特—巴莱依村等地中侏罗世地层所产的切卡诺夫斯基氏古背鳕(Palaeoniscinotus czekanowskii)很相似。它们具有以下相似特点:

- 1) 身体小,长纺锤形,背缘显著隆起;
- 2) 背鳍很高大,位于臀鳍之前,前部有较多的不分叉鳍条(10根);
- 3) 背、臀鳍鳍条排列间距较大, 其饰缘棘鳞很微小; 尾鳍上叶饰缘棘鳞和基部棘鳞 均很发达;
 - 4) 尾全歪形, 上叶颇长于下叶;
 - 5) 体叶(尾上叶鳞片覆盖的部分)向后延伸,超过尾鳍条的后端;
 - 6) 颌悬挂骨中度倾斜;
 - 7) 鳃盖骨颇大于下鳃盖骨, 略呈长方形;
 - 8) 鳞片菱形, 小, 在背鳍基下的鳞片更小, 有变圆形的趋势;
 - 9) 背缘具有嵴鳞;
 - 10) 一条侧线仅伸达尾基,而不伸入体叶。

然而,宁夏古背鳕和切卡诺夫斯基氏古背鳕有以下几点显著的区别:

- (1) 背鳍鳍条数目较少(X25 根, 后者有 X35 根);
- (2) 臀鳍鳍条数目也较少(17根,后者有25根);
- (3) 鳞片表面的釉质条纹倾斜分布,而后者的釉质条纹几与体轴平行;
- (4) 侧线鳞数目较少(54个,后者58个);
- (5) 整个背缘有较大的背嵴鳞,在后者较小而少。

根据以上的比较,可以很清楚地看出,宁夏古背鳕既与切卡诺夫斯基氏古背鳕很相似又有很显著的差别,应代表古背鳕属中一新种。

古背鳕属最早由 Rohon(1890)根据西伯利亚伊尔库茨克以北乌斯特—巴莱依村发现的标本所建,列入古鳕科(Palaeoniscidae)。当时他记述了两个种,即 P. czekanowskii 和

P. irkutskensis。对这两个种所描述的不同之点只是背鳍的不同位置,前者的背鳍位置居腹鳍的前面,后者的居腹鳍上面。贝尔格 (Berg)于 1936 年重新对古背鳕属作了论述,指出这两个种的背鳍位置的差异并不存在,从其他部位的描述中也看不出有任何区别,于是将两个种合并为一个种,名为 P. czekanowskii。然后,贝尔格 (1945、1947)又两次对古背鳕属作评论,都将它置于古鳕科,并增订了这个属的特征。在他 1945 年的一文中将 P. czekanowskii 作了较完整的复原图,只是其头骨复原得不详。同时他将这个种内体型较低的标本分出来订为这个种的变种—— P. czekanowskii var. tenui。

Berg 等 (1964) 在论述古鳕目分类一文中仍把古背鳕属列于古鳕科, 只说有一个种, 并没有提到有变种。Lehman(1966)在他《辐鳍鱼类》专著中把古背鳕属归于三叠纪以后的 古鳕科。Gardiner(1967)认为古鳕科只包括有从晚二叠世到晚三叠世的 10 个属,它们都 保留着古鳕亚目(Palaeoniscoid)的基本情况,均具有典型的纺锤形的躯干、全歪形的尾 鳍、菱形的鳞片且被有釉质层以及倾斜的悬挂骨。如果根据上述这些特征,古背鳕属当 然可以列入古鳕科。然而, Schaeffer(1973)在论述软骨硬鳞鱼类系统关系时指出, 古鳕 目现时的分类主要依赖于头骨膜质骨排列的格局作为属列入科的根据,鳞片的形状及其 组织学如果有可能研究时也应加以考虑,齿质层的消失和从原始菱形鳞片演变为衍生的 圆鳞可以说明科内进化的趋向。Hutchinson(1975)重新研究南非和澳大利亚三叠纪两类软 骨硬鳞鱼类及其进化时也讨论了软骨硬鳞鱼类的分类,他根据颅顶侧部膜质蝶耳骨 (Dsph)和膜质翼耳骨(Dpt)及眶下一眶上骨(Inf-so)三块骨排列的格局将软骨硬鳞鱼类分 成三个类型: 第一类是比较原始的类型,如泥盆纪的 Movthomasia、Cheirolepis 及 stegotrachelus 等, 其眶下一眶上骨显然扩大延长, 排除膜质蝶耳骨而取而代之与鼻骨相 接。第二类见于泥盆纪以后,其膜质蝶耳骨向前延长而与鼻骨相接,称为古鳕目型 (Palaeonisciform pattern)。第三类也见于泥盆纪以后,膜质翼耳骨向前延长与鼻骨相接, 称为古长鱼目型(Elonichthyiform pattern)。如果根据上述的头骨顶部膜质骨的排列类型 来分类,那么,古背鳕就难于确定是否列入古鳕科,因为它的头骨保存很差,贝尔格虽 多次加以研究,但其头骨结构还几乎全不了解。本文记述的宁夏古背鳕的头骨虽然保存 略好,但颅顶侧部膜质骨保存也很差,难以确定属何类型。

然而,从古背鳕的其他部位结构来看,却显示着不少进化或特化的性状: 1) 颌悬挂骨仅向前中等倾斜而不像原始类型那样强烈地向前倾斜; 2) 鳃盖骨大于下鳃盖骨; 3) 尾部上叶覆鳞部分向后延伸到尾鳍条之后; 4) 体叶基部鳞列后缘略成 S 形; 5) 侧线终止于尾基部而不伸入体叶; 6) 除尾鳍上叶外,所有其他鳍的饰缘棘鳞都很微弱。据从各方面的分析,这些形态特征似乎可以从任何一个早期的软骨硬鳞鱼类进化而来,对于确定古背鳕的系统关系几乎没有什么作用。基于古背鳕的头骨保存还不完全的情况,我们目前仍维持以前许多作者的意见,暂将古背鳕置于古鳕科。

在地质时代方面,我国中侏罗世的鱼化石过去发现得很少,业经研究报道的,在华北地区仅有在陕北安定组发现的安定贝莱鱼 Baleiichthys antingensis和安定弓鲛 Hybodus antingensis(刘宪亭 1955、1962),在内蒙古石拐群发现的长腹鳍大青山鳕 Daqingshaniscus longiventralis(陈小平 1988)。当前记述的宁夏古背鳕产于六盘山盆地北部麻黄沟含煤地层中。这一含煤地层以往称延安组(《宁夏区域地质志》1990)。该地层中

还产有植物、孢粉及双壳类等化石。前人根据发现的植物化石认为其时代为早中侏罗世。邓胜徽等最近研究表明其孢粉组合中有较多的晚三叠世的分子。因此该含煤地层的时代属晚三叠世还是早中侏罗世还难断定。但根据鱼化石研究表明,该含煤地层的时代应是中侏罗世。因为古背鳕过去仅见于西伯利亚伊尔库茨克安加拉煤系下部伊尔库茨克阶(Berg, 1936),雅可甫列夫(1968)将伊尔库茨克和库兹涅茨克两盆地含古背鳕的地层划归于中侏罗世切列姆霍沃组(Черемховокая Свита),如今却在我国宁夏发现。宁夏古背鳕(新种)的形态特征虽与已知种有所差别,但在进化水平上看不出有什么差异。由此表明产鱼化石的含煤地层的时代大致与切列姆霍沃组相当,应属中侏罗世。值得注意的是,古背鳕在西伯利亚伊尔库茨克与贝莱鱼伴生,而在陕北中侏罗世上部安定组中也产有与贝莱鱼很相近的鱼类。这说明陕甘宁地区中侏罗世的鱼群与西伯利亚伊尔库茨克盆地中侏罗世的鱼群有所相似。

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DISCOVERY OF PALAEONISCINOTUS IN CHINA

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Key words Ningxia, Liupanshan Basin, Middle Jurassic, *Palaeoniscinotus* (Palaeoniscidae)

Summary

The fossil fish described here was collected from the Yan'an Formation(Middle Jurassic) of Ningxia, and is referred to a new species, *P. ningxiaensis*, of the Genus *Palaeoniscinotus*. It resembles *Palaeoniscinotus czekanowskii* in many respects, but is characterized by its fewer fin-rays of the dorsal and anal fins, oblique enamelled striae on the scales, and fewer scales of the lateral line etc. Previously *Palaeoniscinotus* was known only from Siberia, Russia, this new discovery is of great significance to the study of the biostratigraphy in Liupanshan Basin.

Infraclass Palaeopterygii
Order Palaeonisciformes
Family Palaeoniscidae
Genus Palaeoniscinotus Rohon, 1890
Palaeoniscinotus ningxiaensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1; Pl. I, 1)

Holotype A nearly complete fish. Cat. No. LMO24.

Horizon and locality Yan'an Formation (Middle Jurassic); Ningxia, Liupanshan Basin, Northwestern China.

Diagnosis Body somewhat larger than type species. Trunk elongate fusiform. Maximum depth of body about 1/4.4 of total length, and about 1/3 of length of body. Dorsal fin high, with fewer fin-rays (X+25). Anal fin short-based, fin-rays about 17 in number. Upper lobe of caudal fin considerably longer than lower one, but the latter somewhat longer than that of type species. Dorsal and anal fins (probably including paired fins) with minute fringing fulcra. Upper lobe of tail with a series of strong basal and fringing fulcra. Scales rhombic and relatively thin, with oblique

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enam-elled striae on surface. Scales of lateral line about 54 in number. A single lateral line ending in caudal base. Dorsal ridge scales relatively enlarged.

Description The body is small and elongate fusiform. The type specimen attains to a length of about 115mm. The maximum depth of the body is about 1/3 of the body length. The head is moderate in size. The length of the skull is longer than its depth, and probably shorter than the maximum depth of the body. The length of the caudal peduncle is about equal to its depth.

The external skull-bones are almost missing and merely indicated by their impressions. No trace of the rostrum is preserved. The frontals are long, the left one is three times as long as its breadth. The parietals are large and quadrilateral. The left parietal is overlapped by the right one, its exposed region is relatively narrow. A paired extrascapular appears to be comparatively large. The dermosphenotic seems small, forming postero-dorsal rim of the orbit. The suprascapular appears to be rather large. The orbits are large and anteriorly placed. The circumorbital ring is badly preserved and merely indicated by impressions of two infraorbitals and a dermosphenotic. A single dermohyal is present, nearly elongated-triangular. The suspensorium and preopereulum are moderately oblique. The preopercular maxillary angle is about 60 degrees. The mouth gap is rather deep. The maxillary is of palaeoniscoid pattern, its posterior part is moderately enlarged, firmly fixed to the preopercular. The oral margin of the maxillary is nearly straight. The mandible is very long and narrow. No teeth are observed on the borders of both upper and lower jaws. The opercular is very large, much deeper than broad, and almost rectangular. The subopercular is smaller than opercular, much broader than deep, and have a marked anterodorsal extension. The interopercular is not present. The branchiostegal rays are represented by bits of fragmentary elements. The cleithrum and supracleithrum are very strong, the former inclines backwards, the latter is a deep and broad plate of bones.

No trace of the pectoral and pelvic fins are preserved. The dorsal fin is rather high, sitting in front of the anal fin, its origin is almost opposite to twenty-seventh transverse of scales on the body. It consists of about ten distally unbrannched and twenty – five branched rays which are sparsely segmented throughout. The anal fin sits behind the dorsal fin, its origin is almost opposite to thirty—third transverse row of body scales. It consists of about three distally unbranched and fourteen branched rays which are sparsely segmented. A small number of minute fringing fulcra are present on the leading edges of the dorsal and anal fins. The caudal fin is heterocercal, shallow cleft, upper lobe much longer than lower one, consisting of at least 55 rays which are sparsely segmented throughout and distally branched (except five small rays of hypaxial lobe). The dorsal margin of the epaxial lobe has a series of strong fringing fulcra, its base bears several large basal fulcra. The body lobe extends

posteriorly beyond the posterior ends of the caudal fin rays. Scales are rhombic, those on the anterior flank are much deeper than broad, but the height of scales decrease dorsally, ventrally and posteriorly. They are nearly equilateral or even broader than deep. The scales below the base of the dorsal fin are much smaller than the others, and somewhat rounded at each corner. All the scales are covered with a thin layer of enamel, their surfaces are ornamented with oblique striae of enamel. The scales of the lateral line are about 54 in number. A single lateral line pass through median row of scales on the flank, ending caudal base. The dorsal ridge scales are rather strong, present on the whole dorsal edge.

Remarks Palaeoniscinotus ningxiaensis (sp. nov.) resembles Palaeoniscinotus czekanowskii in the body form, position and structure of the fins, a long posterior extension of the body lobe and characters of the opercular apparatus, but it is distinct from the latter in having less number of fin-rays of the dorsal and anal fins, oblique enamelled striae on the scales, less number of scales carrying the lateral line, and in the development of strong dorsal ridge scales. P. ningxiaensis retains some basic palaeoniscoid features. It is a typically fusiform fish with strong heterocercal tail, rhomboidal, enamel-covered scales and completely segmented fin-rays. On the other hand, it also exhibits a few derived character states, for instance, mandibular suspensorium moderately oblique; the opercular larger than the subopercular, a long posterior extension of the body lobe; a weak s-shaped posterior edge of the body lobe; the lateral line terminating close to the base of the body, not extending into the body lobe and weak fringing fulcra of the fins (except those of upper lobe of caudal fin). All these characters are shown in P. czekanowskii.

图版 I 说明 (Explanations of plate I)

宁夏古背鳕(新种) Palaeoniscinotus ningxiaensis sp.nov. —近乎完整的鱼(正型标本LM024), 右侧视, 约×1.9 A nearly complete fish (holotype), right side view, ×1.9 (approx.)

苏德造等: 古背鳕(Palaeoniscinotus)在我国初次发现 图版 1

